Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1830. [NUMBER 2,089.

Insolvent Debtors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Petitions for the several persons after named and described, all now prisoners in the Jail of Bombay, have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the act 9th Geo. 1V. Cap. 73, viz.

JAIVAZ SUNDER, lately residing in Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy's street without the Fort on the island of Bombay, *General Merchant*.

PUNOO FAZELL lately residing in Boocherry street without the Fort aforesaid, *Barber*.

ORYN EMNAJEE, lately residing in Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy's street aforesaid, *Milk Seller*.

AND

BHIM ALLYBHAE, lately residing in Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy's street aforesaid, *Servant in the employ of one Dosso Natho*.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN.

That SCHEDULES of the debts, estate and effects of the following Insolvents have been filed in my Office, viz.

JAIVAZ SUNDER,
PUNNOO FAZELL, and
BHIM ALLYBHAE.

JOHN CAW, *Clerk*.

Bombay, 10*th June* 1830.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Petitions for the undernamed Insolvents are to be heard before the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors Bombay, on the third Monday of this present month of June (21st Ins.) viz.

SHAIMJEE VIRANEY,
NARAYAN RAGOBA, and
SANGA LUCKA *alias* CHAGOO SALKAH.

JOHN CAW, *Clerk*,

Bombay, 10*th June* 1830.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause wherein JOHN HAYMAN, and others are Plantiffs, and NADIR BAXTER, is the defendant, the creditors of CHARLES WILLIAMS, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, Mariner late Master of the Ship *Diana* who died on the 31st day of October, 1819, are to come in and prove their debts before FRANCIS PAUL STRATFORD, Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, on or before the first day of July, 1830, or in default thereof they will be peremptorarily excluded the benefit of the said decree.

J. A. SIMPSON,
" *Austin Friars, London*,
PLANTIFF'S SOLICITOR.
J. BOURDILLON,
" *Bread Street*,
DEFENDANT'S SOLICITOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of F. B. FORTUNE deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 10th day of June 1830.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

THE NEW BOMBAY
LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS

ORDERS for Work and Letters addressed to *The Proprietor of the New Bombay Lithographic Press*, are received by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 16*th June*, 1830.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT ANTOBA WITTOBASETT Naique and KESHOW RUNSORDJEE Bhoyneh, Executors of the late Will and Testament, of the late MADHOW Neswantjee Bhojneh, having contracted on the 5th instant with JAGONATH RUNSORDJEE AND BROTHERS to sell them one Apartment being part and parcel of a certain House or Range situate No. 9 in Ballajee Shamsett's street without the Town Walls of Bombay, if any person or persons have any claim, title or demand thereto, he she or they are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. HENRY WILLIAM MORRIS, Attorney at Law at his Offiee, within the Fort, within (14) fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 12th day of June 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of MAHOMED ESSOOL late of Bombay, Mahomedan and Syrang of the Ship *Caledonia* deceased, may be granted to VICCAJEE MEERJEE for and on behalf of himself and Motichund Amichund and Cursetjee Framjee the owners of the Ship Caledonia Creditors on the Estate and Effects of the said Mahomed Essool deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of June 1830.

DAN. BOWDEN SMITH-
PROCTER.

જાહેર ખબર*

શ્રી યુમ્નાઈ વાલો મરનાર મુશલમાં ન ગ્રોહેમદ ઈબ્રોહીમ વાંહાળા કેલેડોની આંનો શરંગ કિ માણીની શવલી માલમાલ કર્ત નથા જેવાજખી હેકિને નથા માંગાનાંનું વકીલાતનાંમું લેવાશાહ શ્રી યુમ્નાઈની જુડીક્રેટરની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમેં વીક્રાજી મેહરબાંઈ પોતાંને નથા ગ્રોતીચંદ અમીચંદ નથા ખરશેદજી પરાંમજી જેહનાવો વાંહાળા કેલેડોનીઆંનાં માણીઆછે નથા ઉપર કહેલા ગ્રોહેમદ ઈબ્રોહીમની માલ મીલકતનાં માંગા ગનારાઓછે નેણાંવોશાહ શરજ કીધીછે જે મરને મલે* તેશાહ શરવે લેંકો જે ઉનાં વાંધેશાનાહોઈ નેહોને જાહેર થાઈ*

તારીખ ૧૫ મી જુન શને ૧૮૩૦

ડાનીશલ બ્રમાઈજ ઈશરીથ
વકીલ*

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, that we the uudersigned do countermand the Notice which was given to the Public in the Bombay Courier of the 8th May last, because since which we have observed that the said DORABJEE COWASJEE Executor of the late Kheetiza Beebee has sold the said Cocoanut Oarts with Bungalow, &c. situated in Backbay belonging to the late MUNCHERJEE BURJORJEE SANGA (or otherwise called Gaswalla) we purpose to discharge the debt due by the said Muncherjee Burjorjee Sanga as mentioned in his last will and Testament as well as to pay the debt confessed in the Court by the said Kheetiza Bebee including the Expence of her funeral Ceremony &c. and from the remainder with our satisfaction the said Dorabjee Cowasjee has made the regular arrangement for the performance of the Charity mentioned in the last will of the late MUNCHERJEE BURJORJEE Gaswalla and therefore we have no objection on ATMARAM MADOWJEE'S paying the amount or Purchase money of the Said Oarts to the said DORABJEE COWASJEE or to his order.

BYRAMJEE MANOCKJEE SANCA.
COWASJEE MANOCKJEE SANGA.

Bombay, 9*th June*, 1830.

BECK AND CO.

On TUESDAY next the 23rd Curaent

WILL PUT UP

FOR PUBLIC SALE.

AN Invoice of MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS, lately imported in the Ship *Sesostris*, comprising as follows viz. Oil Silk Forage Caps, Undress Patent Extra Light Oil Skin Shakoes, for Infantry Officers, Superfine Blue Cloth Forage Caps, Corded Black Stocks and a few Yards of Patent Oil Silk for covering Officers Caps:—the whole in excellent condition and to be sold at very moderate prices

Forbes Street, 16*th June* 1830.

TO THE LOVERS OF LITERATURE

BECK AND CO.

BEG to announce the receipt of a further supply of Choice WORKS as follows, viz. Constables' Miscellany comprising.

			Rs	qr.
Phénomena of nature	1 Vol.	Bds.	2	2
An Autumn in Italy	Do.	Do.	2	2
Sculpture, Painting and Architecture	Do.	Do.	2	2
Perils and Captivity	Do.	Do.	2	2
The Pleaid by F. Wrangham	Do.	Do.	2	2
Life of Robert Burns	Do.	Do.	2	2
General Register for 1827	Do.	Do.	2	2
Rebellions 1689-1715	Do.	Do.	2	2
British Seamen	Do.	Do.	2	2
Natural History of Selborne	Do.	Do.	2	2
Robert's Adventures	Do.	Do.	2	2
Table Talk	Do.	Do.	2	2
Nroway, Sweden and Denmark	Do.	Do.	2	2
Larochej Aquelein	Do.	Do,	2	2
Mariner's Tonga Islands	2	Do.	5	0
The Ottoman Empire	Do.	Do.	5	0
Memorials of the late War	Do.		5	0
Birman Empire	Do.		5	0
Cochrane's Journey		Do.	5	0
Rebellions of 1638 and 1660		Do.	5	0
Illustrations of British History		Do.	5	0
Life of Mary Queen of Scots		Do.	5	0
Tour in Germany		Do.	5	0
Life of Oliver Cromwell		Do,	5	0
Conspiracies		Do.	5	0
Rebellions		Do.	5	0
Converts		Do.	5	0
Schiller's Works		Do,	5	0
Revolutions in Europe	3	Do.	7	2
Hall's Voyages		Do.	7	2
Dramatic Sketches	1	Do.	5	0
Lushington's Journey	1	Do.	7	0
Edinburgh Literary Journal			12	0
Prospectuses of Constable's Miscellany			0	1

WOOLER AND CO.

HAVE Received for Sale on Commission a Handsome Light Mail Coach, built in London expressly for this Country and remarkably Light, neatly fitted up inside with a complete Set of Harness for four Horses, together with some spare articles. It has been occasionally driven in Bombay, and is now offered for Sale, the owner of it having left this Presidency.

PRICE Rs 5,000.

Bombay, 16*th June*, 1830.

FOR SALE,

AT the Godowns next to the Bakery of Messrs. Leggett, and Co. the undermentioned Carriages, vizt.—A Barouchette, painted Green, Brass mountings with Brass mounted Harness.

A Phaeton, painted Green, Brass mountings.—A Barouchette painted Yellow, brass mountings with Brass mounted Harness, and also Two Dennets with patent axles, all built by the first makers, and of very substantial Materials, highly deserving notice. For particulars apply to Mr. M. A. MURZELLO, at the office of Messrs. CURSETJEE ARDASEER AND CO.

Bombay, 16*th June*, 1830.

To Be Sold

BY AUCTION

On MONDAY next the 21st Instant.

AT 12 o'CLOCK

AT THE COOPERAGE.

SUNDRY UNSERVICEABLE

Victualling Stores,

RETURNED FROM H. M. SHIP'S.

TERMS CASH.—And the Lots to be cleared away immediately by the Purchasers, or to be resold at their risk.

Bombay, 16*th June*, 1830.

Mrs. STACY OF CALCUTTA,

Milliner, Habit and Corset Maker.

BEGS respectfully to inform the Ladies of the Presidency of Bombay, that she will be happy to execute Commissions of every description in the above line and has AT ALL TIMES on hand the most elegant Assortment of Millinary, Baby Linen, &c. &c. &c.

Orders accompanied by a reference for Payment will be strictly attended to.

MILLINERY WARE ROOMS,
No 6 Govt. Place.

THIS DAY,

Wednesday, the 16th Instant.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ABOUT 40 Rms. Foolscap Paper, Several Cases of Kittasauls,—An Invoice of Bottled Fruit, Jams and Jellies, Green Tea, Cotton Shawls, Coloured Jean, Fine fresh Hams, and a great variety of other goods. Also 15 Casks of Cider and Perry lately landed, and a batch of Havanna and Manilla Cigars,

AT NOON,

Any Horses, Carriages &c., that may offer.

FOR SALE

AT

Frith Bomanjee & Co's.

TWO very superior STANHOPES just landed from the H. C. S. Edinburgh made by Walter and Whitehurt,

ALSO,

A first rate RIFLE by Potts, Rs 400.

THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,

The well known Grey Arab Horse Primrose for Rs 650, and a superior Chestnut Horse Rs 600.

For Sale

AT THE

WAREHOUSES

OF

Messrs. JOHN GILDER AND CO.

THE following SUPERIOR WINES &c. lately received from Messrs. J. Cockburn and Co. of London, viz.

Pale Sherry	@ Rs	24	per	doz.
Brown Ditto	" "	24	"	"
Old Port	" "	20	"	"
Constantia in pints	" "	17	"	"
Old Cognac Brandy	" "	15	"	"
Pale Brandy	" "	15	"	"
Geneva	" "	12	"	"

Bombay, 16*th June*, 1830.

TO BE LET.

AN Upper roomed House with Stable, &c. situated within the Town Walls of Bombay, close to the office of Framjee Cowasjee, lately vacated by MRS. WOOLER, particulars of which may be known by enquiring of Cursetjee Monackjee in the Fort.

Bombay, 16*th June*, 1830.

"ALLSOPP'S ALE."

A FEW Hhds. and Butts of the above just landed from the "*Lonach*" for sale at Messrs. Forbes and Co's. Cotton Screws, Marine Street at ~~Rs~~ 60 per Hhd. and ~~Rs~~ 120 per butt,—Apply to JEWAJEE COWASJEE.—Terms Cash.

Bombay, 16*th June*, 1830.

For Sale

AT

Messrs. SHOTTON & CO'S.

GODOWNS,

LONDON Particular MADEIRA. imported direct from Messrs. Scott Loughnan Penfold and Co. at ~~Rs~~. 300 per Hhd.

Teneriffe from Messrs. H. & J. Little and Co. at ~~Rs~~. 400 per Pipe.

Do. in Hogsheads at ~~Rs~~. 200 per Hhd.

Champaigne from Ruinart and Sons of very Superior quality at ~~Rs~~. 35 per dozen.

Do. from other Houses at ~~Rs~~. 25 per dozen.

Superior Pale Sherry from W. D. Shirrieff in 6 dozen cases at ~~Rs~~. 30 per doz.

A small quantity of Marsella Wine from do. at ~~Rs~~. 500 per Pipe.

Do. at ~~Rs~~. 200 per Hhd.

Do. ~~Rs~~. 150 per qr. Cask,

Bombay, 16*th June*, 1830.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO.

A FEW of John Manton and Sons Patent Detonating double barrelled GUNS (received direct from the makers) in Mahogany cases, completely furnished with apparatus, Price 750 ~~Rs~~. each.

Bombay, 16*th June*, 1830.

For Sale

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. SHOTTON & CO.

FRENCH Claret of Good flavor received direct from Messrs, E. W. Cunliffe and Co. of Bordeaux in 1, 3 and 6 Dozen Cases.

At ~~Rs~~ 12 per Dozen for quantities of 6 Dozen or upwards

At ~~Rs~~ 14 for do. under 6 Dozen.

Bombay, 16*th June*, 1830.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO.

A FEW Chain CABLES of 90 fathoms each, ½ to 1½ Inches, at moderate prices.

Bombay, 16*th June*, 1830.

For Sale

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

VERY superior old pale Sherry in Butts from G. Heathorn and Co. at 700 ~~Rs~~ Per Butt Do Do. at 600 ~~Rs~~

Do. Do. Do. in Hhd. at 350 ~~Rs~~ per Hogshead Do, Do. C. 300 ~~Rs~~

Do. Do. Do. in Quarter Cask, at 175 ~~Rs~~ per quarter cask

Do Do. in six dozen cases, at 22 ~~Rs~~ per pozen,

Also a few Hogshead's of Allsop's Pale Ale at 70 ~~Rs~~.

Bombay, 16*th June*, 1830

A CARD.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE, lately returned from England, would have no objection to engage with a Lady or take charge of Children proceeding thence.

For particulars apply to the PRINTER of the Gazette.

Bombay, 16*th June*, 1830.

To Be Let.

A WELL Known, and Commodious House situated in Mazagon in the Mount road, formerly occupied by GENERAL LEIGHTON and lately by G. ADAM, Esquire.

Also an airy House situated next to the above house, lately occupied by W. C. Bruce Esquire, and are ready to enter immediately for particulars, Apply at the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE in the Fort.

Bombay, 16*th June*, 1830.

FOR SALE

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

THE

BOMBAY REGISTER

AND

DIRECTORY

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

PRICE FIVE RUPEES.

THE

ALMANACK

FOR DITTO.

Printed on English Paper, and stitched.

PRICE TWO RUPEES.

Bombay, 16*th June*, 1830.

For Passage to London,

OR THE

Cape of Good Hope,

THE LONACH,

OF 500 TONS,

R. B. COTGRAVE, R. N.

COMMANDER.

HAS excellent accommodations for Passengers. Carries a Surgeon and will sail from hence on the 3rd July.

Apply to P. STEWART AND CO. where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 16*th June*, 1830.

For Passage to Liverpool.

THE FIRST SAILING SHIP

HINDOSTAN,

ROBERT CARTER, COMMANDER.

TO Sail in all this month. Apply to the Commander on board or at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and CO.

Bombay, 9*th June*, 1830.

For Sale

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

THE FOLLOWING

Printed Works, Forms, &c.

	Rs	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	5	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanack for 1830....	2	"
Sheet, Ditto for 1829..	1	"
Respondentia Bonds each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Interest Bonds do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading do....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	1

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly exceuted on moderate terms.

CALCUTTA.

THE Rains have, at length, commenced in earnest, having this year set in earlier here than we ever recollect at any other season. For the last forty-eight hours it has rained almost incessantly—and the wind has blown in such violent gusts from the North, as occasionally almost to burst in windows and doors.

Up to a late hour yesterday evening, no Kedgeree Report had reached us.—*Gov. Gaz. May* 27.

The violence of the storm which commenced on Tuesday evening, and continued with incessant fury all last night, put a stop to, or at least greatly impeded public business the whole of yesterday. The Editor of this Paper divided from his office by the river Hooghly, was unable to communicate with the Printer; and the Publishers, deprived of the assistance of almost the whole of their establishment have had some difficulty in getting through the current business of the day. These causes, will, they hope, excuse the absence of the usual editorial articles.

Much damage has we hear, been done to the shipping: several boats were upset and many lives lost.

Tank-Square, Wellington-Square, and many of the private compounds have suffered severely; large trees have been torn up by the roots and many native houses and huts blown down.

We do not remember so severe a storm and much fear we shall have very distressing accounts from the Sand-Heads to-morrow, or the next day.

Since writing the above, the following letter has reached us:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,—Several Cutters, Jolly Boats, Anchor Boats, Beauleahs, Pulwars, Bhurs, Ponshois &c. &c. are lost, and from the wreck of the Baggage Boats, many Trunks, Chests, Almirahs, Chairs, Table, Carriages, &c. are saved by the Crew of an Arab Vessel.

On one of the chests I observed, in brass, the words "Mrs. Taylor," and having understood that the lady left Calcutta yesterday, I beg you will have the goodness to mention the above in your editorial column, in order that the persons interested may claim their property.

The *Argyle*, *Ganges* and *Jean Gabriel*, have been driven from their Anchors.

Several Buoys have broken their Chains,

Three Native Vessels run against others, and one on the Ganges. A. G. R.

We have since learned with much pleasure, that the lady above mentioned was not on board her boats; that in fact she is now in Calcutta and intends proceeding by land to Pultah as soon as her boats reach that place. Three of Mrs. Taylors's baggage boats have been destroyed and nearly all her furniture lost. —*Ben. Hur. May* 27.

MADRAS.

FORTY SEVENTH

GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,

OF THE

SECOND CLASS;

MONDAY, THE 31ST MAY 1830.

Nos. 1715 2922 and 3610 Prizes of 1000 Rupees each.

Nos. 331 723 3144 and 3876 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 201 865 990 1278 1649 1667 1740 1753 1763 1764 1880 1875 1916 1990 2044 2052 2075 2221 2512 2652 2825 2840 3107 3122 3217 3426 and 3956 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COURIER.—JUNE 12.

We have seen the Prospectus of a new COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER which is to make its appearance on Wednesday next and to be continued *every* Wednesday.

Its object is to supersede the necessity for publishing advertisements in the Newspapers, a measure which is considered expensive and objectionable when contrasted with that now proposed.

We should not have noticed this new publication, but have suffered it to appear and expire as similar ADVERTISERS have done before it, had not the Prospectus been couched in terms eminently calculated to mislead the advertising community in several essential particulars.

In the first place the ADVERTISER speaks of the "very expensive method of advertising in the Weekly Journals," and assures the public it will *only charge one half*. Yet in a list of terms it shews that in one instance it charges but *one fourth* less! Thus it offers to print 10 lines (or "*above* 8 and *under* 14") for *three* rupees:—the newspapers charging but *four*. Again, the expence of advertising in a paper considered with reference to the *advantage* gained by advertising, can only be deemed heavy when the circulation of the paper *only equals* that of the new affair. Of this the projectors of the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER seem to be aware, and therefore, with less regard to truth than their own advantage, affect to talk of the "*very partial* circulation," of the Weekly Journals, contrasting it with the "*wide* and *extended*" publicity of their own. Now let us see how their *wide* circulation is to be obtained. "It is the intention" says the Prospectus, "to publish it every Wednesday morning and deliver it entirely free of any charge, to every public office, to Houses of Agency, European Inhabitants indiscriminately, Native Brokers, Merchants, and to the principal Native Shopkeepers." Good—and in what respect, does this differ from the newspapers? Is there a single public Office, House of Agency, Native Merchant or principal Native Shopkeeper that does not take the Gazette or Courier, or both?—Then with regard to the outstations, messes of Regiments, &c. Do the projectors of the ADVERTISER think that either gentlemen at outstations or messes will consent to pay the postage of a publication containing nothing but advertisements? Perhaps the proprietors in virtue of their promise to deliver the thing "free of any charge" intend paying the postage themselves. This to be sure will be one way of forcing a circulation, but can they force or induce people to *read* their production? The advertisements *in a paper* are read because they are mixed up with much interesting matter, and public attention is insensibly drawn towards them by their connection therewith. But a monstrous quantity of sack" without one poor halfpenny worth of bread will not be palatable to the Bombay community, and so the proprietors of the ADVERTISER will find. Then again, if the pledge is kept of giving a *more* extended circulation to the new publication than the papers, how is it to pay the Proprietors? We can tell them and are prepared to prove it, that merely to *equal our* circulation *alone* in the Bengal and Madras territories they must be prepared to pay in advance 500 rupees per month in *postage*;—add to this the postage through the *Bombay* territories of *our* paper:—the postage *throughout India* of the *Gazette*;—the establishment of Peons, expence of printing &c. &c. and they will find it impossible to abide by the terms of their Prospectus under one thousand rupees per month at the very least. And do they mean to say that it will be more advantageous to incur this expence than to continue publishing in the newspapers? We boldly tell them *it will not. The whole* of the advertisements, in the Courier and Gazette do not yield more at the present rate (heavy as it is considered) than one thousand rupees per month. To raise this sum the Advertiser must have (which it will not have) a *complete* monopoly of advertisements, and more than this (under its reduced charges) it must induce the public to advertise to *double* the present extent—a thing which neither the state of trade nor the wants of the community will allow of. Hence a regular adherence to promises will involve a heavy loss to the Proprietors. Now as *their* object is economy it follows that their scheme will either totally fail or to continue it they must practise on the public gross and continued delusion. They must affect to circulate freely and widely, when in point of fact they will only distribute their ADVERTISER just as far as will suit their own ends, and the public have no other check on their dishonesty than continual references to the Post office and the Printing office—references, which no one will like the invidious trouble of making.

We do not speak this offensively, but as shewing the *unavoidable* consequences of the continuance of the ADVERTISER;—Besides we have thought it our duty to the public and the newspaper proprietary to expose the fallacies by which it is sought to propitiate the support of the former and injure the interest of the latter. We do conscientiously believe at the same time the proprietors of the ADVERTISER are themselves unaware of the nature of their undertaking, and, in their ignorance, chuckle over a scheme which bears only injury in its train.—

There is another point of view in which the ADVERTISER may be represented as being rather entitled to public opposition than public support. It is to be presumed that the public Journals of the Presidency are considered in some degree necessary to the entertainment of the community, even if they had no claims to its consideration on the ground of the importance of their home intelligence. Now it is a fact that if this ADVERTISER be encouraged the newspapers *cannot* exist It is with the greatest difficulty that even now the public journals are enabled to pay their way;—any further shocks must annihilate both. The public therefore have this matter to look to, and we feel a confidence that on a fair view of what we have written they will not sacrifice those who slave for their entertainment at the shrine of a miserable scheme like that we have ventured to expose.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SAM SURLY, *is quite inadmissable.*

Our SATTARAH FRIEND *will find that we have already inserted the Letter he alludes to.*

ERRATUM.

In our Correspondent's Letter signed "A DUCK" in the fourteenth line, for "a necessary distinction" *read* "an honorary distinction."

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....at 6 months sight 1 | 9½

Bengal.....at 30 days sight, 107 per 100

Madras.....at 30 days sight *a* 98 per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 137 Bombay ~~Rs~~ per 0 | 0 Sc.

Unremittable ditto 105 ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108

Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 222 B'by ~~Rs~~

German Crowns..... 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton £ 4.

China..... Per Candy, 40 Rs.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JUNE, 1830.

The arrivals since our last, have been the ship *Cavendish Bentinck*, from Calcutta the 31st March, and the H. Co's. ship *Orwell*, Capt. R. M. Isacke, from the Downs the 25th Janry. and St. Helena 17th April.

Passengers per Cavendish Bentinck.—G. Wellesly Esq. and Captain Bonham.

Per Orwell.—Lieut. Spiller Watkins, Mr. George Fraser, and Mr. Edward Blake, Cadet.

The only departure has been His Majesty's Ship *Challenger*, C. H. Freemantle, Esq. to Aden.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the undermentioned Ships at St. Helena from Bombay.

1830 Feb.	9th..	The *Dorothy*,.. Capt.	Garnock.
"	10th..	The *Turners*,.. "	Gill.
"	19th..	The *Edward*,.. "	Gilbert.
March	6th..	The *Jamaica*,.. "	Wilson.
"	7th..	The *Lady Raffles*,"	Tucker.
"	25th..	The *Capricorn*,.. "	Smith.
April	9th..	The *Upton Castle*,"	Thacker.

In consequence of the unfortunate demise of a favourite Amateur, and the severe indisposition of Mr. Bazsterica, the performance of *Guy Mannering* has been laid aside for the present, and two farces will accordingly be performed on the 30th instant.

It now devolves upon us to announce the intended resignation of Sir JOHN PETER

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

GRANT, who we learn with the deepest regret, will, in September throw aside the Gown, that he can no longer wear with independence, and retire to the Calcutta Bar. No words that we can make use of, will adequately express the veneration we feel for this man, his name we are convinced will live in the heart of every one, who can justly appreciate integrity, independence, urbanity and the most profound knowledge. The page of history will record in her brightest letters the independence of character that has dictated to his noble mind, the only step which can eventually preserve the dignity of the office he now holds, from the contamination of Political Expediency. So far back as the month of June 1829, Sir John Grant wrote to a friend in England authorising the tender of his resignation in the event of the King's Government not affording him the protection prayed for in his petition to his Majesty, and a declaration on the part of his Majesty's Government of the entire independence of His Judges in India. These have been denied,—and a reference to the Speech made by LORD MELVILLE in the House of Lords on the 9th of February, in which these words occur. "He "contended that the Judges of this country "must not show their independence when "they went to India; they must be careful "not to commit the Governor; they must "not set up their own notions of law; the "Judge must agree with what the authority "of the Governor declares wrong," will sufficiently shew the manner in which it is expected, that the Judges are to succumb to the local Governments. We now leave the subject, but not without first expressing the fervent hope we entertain, that circumstances, not far distant in our opinion, will again elevate Sir John Grant to a higher situation on the Bench, than that which he now voluntarily resigns.

We republish in to-day's Paper an article from Saturday's *Courier*, to which we would beg the most particular attention, it relates to the prospectus of a NEW COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING ADVERTISER, and has most admirably exposed the cant and fallacy of many of the assertions advanced in the said Prospectus, all that remains for us to do, is to add our testimony to the impossibility of either of the Papers surviving so severe a shock, as the loss of their Advertisements would entail, in the event of the public transferring their Patronage to this new Paper. The Projectors Messrs. YATES AND CO. will soon find the necessity of relinquishing a plan so fraught with mischief to themselves and others, we venture to say that in less time than the conception of it has occupied, it will burst like a bubble, and after the ripple has died away, in what a situation will Messrs. Yates and Co find themselves; from the Gazette they are excluded, except at a very increased rate of charge, and in all probability the Courier will follow our example, —indeed they merit a total expulsion from the columns of both the Papers, not for endeavouring to establish a Paper, whereby they hope to lessen the charges incurred on their advertisements, but for endeavouring to mislead the public mind at the sacrifice of truth, and of the interests of other parties deeply concerned.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Col. D. Campbell.
Asst. Surg. Thos. Cameron, 10th Regt. N. I.
Capt. G. W. Bonham, 40th Regt. Beng. N. I.
Capt. Smee, 5th Regt.
Lieut. H. Spiller Watkins, 16th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. J. Davidson, 31st M. N. I.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

ARRIVALS.—June 13th.—Ship Cavendish Benick, D. R. Taylor Master, from Calcutta, 31st March.

14th.—The H. C. Ship Orwell, Capt. Robert M. Isacke, from England, left the Downs 25th Jan. arrived at St. Helena 16th March, sailed from do. 17th April.

Passengers per Cavendish.—G. Wellesley, Esq. Capt. Bonham.

Per Orwell.—Lieut. H. Spiller Watkins, Mr. George Fraser, Mr. Edwd. Blake, Cadet.

DEPARTURES.—June 14th.—His Majesty's Ship Challenger, Charles Hawe Freemantle, Esq. Captain to Aden.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Circassian, for London; Lonach, for do.; Othello, and Hindostan, for Liverpool; H. C. S. Abercromby Robinson, for China; Bannerman, for do.; Caledonia, for do.; and Sesostris, for do.; Sunbury for Bengal; Dadloy, for Siam; Arab Ottamany. for Penang.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Ships Abercromby Robinson, Berwickshire, Orwell, and Edinburgh.

FREE TRADERS.—Sesostris, Othello, Circassian, Lonach, and Hindostan.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Bannerman, Caledonia, Sir Chas. Malcolm, Cavendish Bentinck, Shaul Hamed, Samdany, Sunbury, Asia Felix, and Dadloy.

ARAB.—Wootmany, Nassary, Woorter, and Monsory.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Elphinstone, and Hastings.

PILOT VESSEL.—Nautilus.

STEAMERS.—Enterprize, and Hugh Lindsay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.—On Tuesday the 8th Instant, Mary Susannah, the Wife of Colonel Henry Sullivan, of His Majesty's Sixth or first Warwickshire Regt. of Foot.

At Giergaum, on the 15th inst., Mr. William Benton, aged 28 years.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 31st.—Ship Kusrovie. Nacodah Abdel Rossool from Bombay, 31st May.

June.—1st Brig Helen, J. Kennedy, from Pondicherry 31st May.

2d.—Ship Pattison, J. Grote, from Hobart Town 1st. April.

Do.—George Home, J. F. Steel, from Covelong 2d June.

Do.—Hercules, D. Wilson, from Bombay 20th May.

Passengers by the Brig Helen.—Messrs. F. Destangue, C. Rogers, G. A. Muat and H. Frederic.

By the James Pattison.—Captain Fraser. H. M. Royals; Captain Swanston, Madras Army; Lieut. Brown, 41st Regt.; Lieut. Betts, Nizam's Service; Lieut. Shaw, Bengal Army; 70 Rank and File, 15 Women, of H. M. Regt. in India.

DEPARTURES.—May 31st.—Brig Sophia, Captain F. Bedonia, for Karical.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. Ship Ernaad, Captain A. Corstorphan.
Ship Duke of Roxburgh, Captain Thos. Brown.
Ship General Palmer, Captain W. Thomas.
Ship Hydrose Captain J. De Reys.
Ship Amedshaw, Nacodah Conjee Pakeer.
Ship Kusrovie, Nacodah Abdel Roesol.
Ship Pattison, Captain J. Grote.
Ship George Home, Captain J. F. Steel.
Ship Hercules, D. Wilson.
Bark Eleanor, Captain R. H. D. Towles.
Brig Sir Arch. Campbell, Capt. C. Robertson.
Brig Anna, Captain F. N. Aveling.
Brig Dolphin, Captain J. W. Williams.
Cutter Antelope, Captain J. J. Taurean.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—At Mangalore, on the 22d May, at the Residence of Henry Dickinson, Esq. Principal Collector and Magistrate in Canara. Henry Briggs, Esq. Lieut. and Adjt. 2d Madras Cavalry, to Miss Mary Ann Watts, sister to Mrs. Henry Dickinson.

BIRTH.—At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 31st May, the Lady of Lieutenant Alexander Begbie, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Palavaram, on the evening of the 28th May, Lieutenant Congdon, of the 46th Regiment N. I. at his Brother's house, sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable.....	31.....	Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	29.....	Do.
New Ditto.....	¼	Do.
Exchange.....	19¾.	per Rupee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 24th.—H. C. S. Vessel Ganges, R. Jump, from Pooree the 21st May.

— Brig Anna Maria, Robt. Blockiston, from Port Louis, Mauritius the 30th March.

DEPARTURES.—May 23d.—Ship Heroine, J P. Hadkman, for the Mauritius.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Chowringhee, on Sunday the 16th May, at the house of W. Leycester, Esq. the Lady of J. W. Templer, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 25th May, the wife of Mr. M. Berry, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On Friday, the 21st May, William Hay Forbes, Esq. a gentleman of great natural talents, and very extensive Literary acquirements. He had only been a few weeks in this country, when, on the afternoon of Friday last, he fell from a Dingee into the River opposite Calcutta, and was unfortunately drowned.

At Bhalkah Factory, near Kishnaghur, on the 21st May, Richard Whaley, Esq. aged 33 years.

At Calcutta, on the 26th May, Captain Andrew Glass, of the Country Service, aged 52 years.

At the Presidency on Sunday evening the 23d May, after a short but severe illness, Andrew Stirling, Esquire, late Secretary to Government in the Persian, and Deputy Secretary in the Secret and Political Departments.

Government Securities.

MAY 6, 1830.

BUY. Prem.			SELL Prem.
26	0	Remittable..... 25	0 Prem.
Dis. 2	0	Old 5 per Cent. Loan 2	8 Dis.
Dis. 0	12	New ditto..... 1	4 Dis.
4500	0	Bank of Bengal Share....4300	0 Dis

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	6	0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills..	4	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5	0

Parliamentary Intelligence.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, FEB. 4.

Upon the return of the Speaker and other members, who had attended in the Lords to hear his Majesty's Speech read, the House adjourned for an hour, and met again about four o'clock.

Five members took the oaths and their seats. Amongst them was Mr. O'Connell, and he seated himself on the opposition benches, near Mr. Hume's place.

New writs were ordered for the counties of Waterford and Meath; the borough of Harwick, vacant by the appointment of Mr. Herries to the Presidency of the Board of Trade; for West Looe, in the room of C. Buller, Esq.; and for Leonister, in the room of Rowland Stephenson, who, since his election, had been declared an uncertified bankrupt.

Mr. PLANT gave notice that Mr. Peel, on Tuesday next, would move for a Select Committee, on the subject of the East India Trade; and Mr. RICE stated that Sir J. Newport would, on the 4th of March, move for an address to the Crown on the state of the Church of Ireland. The following notices were also given:—By Mr. N. CALVERT (for the 18th instant), to move for leave to bring in a bill for regulating the return of members to Parliament; Mr. DAVENPORT (for the 16th), a motion on the distressed state of the country; the Marquis of CHANDOS (for the 15th), a bill to regulate the sale of game; Mr. M. A. TAYLOR (for next Tuesday), to move for certain returns connected with the Court of Chancery, and for leave to bring in a bill to enable the Lord Chancellor to order cases of lunacy to be tried by a jury in any court of record.

THE ADDRESS.

The SPEAKER having read the Royal Speech

The Earl of DARLINGTON rose to move the address. The noble lord commenced by saying, that he had now for the first time, though he had had the honour of a seat in that House for 17 years, risen to address the House from that side. [The noble lord spoke from the ministerial benches.] When he looked at the constitution of the present cabinet—when he saw the principles upon which it acted—he was conscientiously impressed with the conviction that a government so constituted deserved the support of every independent member of that House. The names Whig and Tory had, in his mind, become synonymous; and if he were asked why he, a Whig, should give his support to a Tory administration. his answer would be, because that Tory administration was acting upon Whig principles. *(Hear, and laughter.)* His maxin was—"measures, not men." The noble lord then reviewed the various topics in the Speech, and expressed himself, as an advocate for free trade, particularly gratified by the announcement that the exports of British produce and manufactures for the year 1829 had exceeded those of any former year. *(Hear.)* That great distress existed in the country amongst all classes, he was quite ready to admit; but that distress arose from various causes, and as the country had recovered from similar distress upon other occasions, he saw no grounds for despair at present. After some other observations, the noble lord read the address, which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech.

Mr. WARD seconded the adoption of the address. He dwelt much upon the blessings of peace to which this country had now been so long accustomed; adverted to the system of economy alluded to in the Speech, and expressed his conviction that every member of the late Finance Committee must be gratified at seeing such a system so vigorously adopted by government. This was particularly necessary when there was a lamentable falling off in the revenue, and when, after so many years, they beheld their debt no lower than it had been at the termination of the war. *(Hear.)* It was a lamentable fact that they had been so far left behind in that respect by France and America. The debt of France did not amount to one-fourth the debt of this country, and in America they would have no debt at all in 1834. He dwelt upon the necessity of reducing the interest of the public securities. Great and extraordinary distress pervaded every class in the country, and something should be done, but the people should not be deluded by what was not practicable. The malt-tax would afford, he conceived, but a partial relief, and that to the growers of barley; and the present exigency should be met by no partial measures,

Sir E. KNATCHBULL said, that if the address had been in unison with the sentiments which the mover and seconder had expressed in their speeches, there would have been little difference of opinion between them and him. The noble lord said that the existence of distress was general throughout the country; and his honourable friend said that its amount was most extraordinary. But what said the address and the Speech? That distress only prevailed in some parts of the kingdom. *(Hear.)* The honourable member expressed his concurrence with the way in which our foreign relations were spoken of in the Speech; he rejoiced to hear that the estimates had been framed with every attention to economy; and he felt pleased that an improvement was to be made in the administration of the law. After stating that he heartily wished he could refer to the extraordinary increase which had taken place last year in the export of British produce and manufacture as a fair index of the prosperity of the country, the honourable baronet said he now came to that part of the address on which he intended to propose an amendment. The assertion in his Majesty's Speech—which he, exercising his right as an independent member of Parliament, should consider not as the Speech of his Majesty, but of his Majesty's ministers—

Mr. WARD—"No, no."

Sir E. KNATCHBULL—"Did his honourable friend mean to controvert a point which had been settled for more than a century past, that his Majesty's Speech should be considered as that of his ministers?"

Mr. WARD said he had supposed that his honourable friend had intended to consider his speech as that of ministers. Now ministers were not at all responsible for what he had said. *(Laughter.)*

Sir E. KNATCHBULL continued.—The ministers, then, had stated in the speech, that distress prevailed among the agricultural and manufacturing classes in some parts of the kingdom. If they had said they would use every exertion in their power to remove it, he should not have offered himself to the House on this occasion; but, by some unaccountable oversight, they had passed over it, and said that it was confined to some parts of the kingdom. He knew from his own observation that it was universal. If he were called upon for other proof, he would say. "Let every member who now hears me, state honestly and fairly, and without reserve, what is the situation of the place with which he, as a representative, is connected." *(Hear, hear.)* He did not intend to advert at present to any remedy for this distress. He would not say one word as to the propriety of reducing the malt-tax or revising the state of the currency, for both those questions must soon come under consideration. All he asked the House at present was this—to state in their address to his Majesty the naked truth as to the distress of the country, The hon. member, after some inaudible observations, concluded by proposing to strike out of the address a clause which affirmed the existence of partial distress, for the purpose of inserting the following—"We lament the existence of that distress which your Majesty informs us is confined to some places; but in the painful discharge of our duty, we are constrained to declare to your Majesty, that that distress is not confined to some places, as your Majesty has been advised. but is general among all the productive interests of the country, which are severely suffering from its presure. We beg to assure your Majesty that we shall adopt the caution which your Majesty recommends in the consideration of the measures to be adopted in reference to these interests and that our earnest endeavours shall be employed to alleviate and remove the distress now so unfortunately existing."

The Marquis of BLANDFORD seconded the amendment, and gave it as his opinion, that it was only by a diminution of taxation to the present low prices, that the country could be restored to prosperity, no just and necessary measures could be expected from a House of Commons in which the people had little confidence, and for which they had still less respect.

Sir JOHN BAYDES also supported the amendment.

Mr. WESTERN expressed his extreme astonishment at that part of the Speech which described the country's distress to be merely of a partial or temporary nature. He conscientiously declared that the productive and industrious classes of the country—the labouring people—were in a state of misery never before equalled in the history of the country. Could it be maintained, that the calamity was one which it was not in the power of the legislature to remedy, when it had been brought on by legislative enactments? Notwithstanding the prodigious efforts of the people of this country during the course of the last war—a war which he had reprobated and opposed from the commencement—they were still left in a state of unprecedented power and prosperity, until ministers, by a measure regarding the currency, rendered taxation double the amount which it had been during the war. Unless Parliament felt for the people. and resorted to measures which would subvert those that had unfortunately been adopted, he looked forward to a convulsion the most terrible this country had ever sustained. Although he certainly preferred the amendment to the original address, still he thought the language in which the former described the prevailing distress much too feeble.

Mr. PROTHEROE considered, that to adopt the address would be a deliberate insult to the people; and, as he thought the amendment not sufficiently strong, he begged to propose another, describing the distress in more pointed terms, but in which he had refrained from touching on either the currency or the poor laws, subjects on which there was so much difference of opinion.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN would give his hearty concurrence to any and every amendment which had for its object an inquiry into the existing distress It was true, as stated in the Speech, that the official value of our exports had latterly increased; but it was equally evident that there was no profitable return for them, otherwise there would be larger imports. He was surprised that the seconder of the address had not made more particular allusion to the great body of traders in the City of London. The distress of that class was extreme, their stocks having in general suffered a depreciation of 40 per cent. But the fact was, that the distress was not confined to any particular class—the great body of the people were equal sufferers.

Mr. E. DAVENPORT declared his opinion, that there ought to be two amendments to the address—one declaring the expediency of getting rid of that immense millitary force which, in times of peace, their ancestors considered as an unconstitutional incumbrance, and which only enabled ministers to hold out bribes for the support of members of Parliament; and a second, pledging themselves to his Majesty to call the public servants to account, and to bring them to condign punishment who had betrayed their trust, and with a view to their own emolument, continued to receive unreduced salaries to the present hour. The Speech declared, that the distress in the country was merely partial. This seemed to puzzle several gentlemen, But it was not difficult to show why that distress, which they all knew to be general, appeared to ministers to be only partial. The fact was, that amongst the land-owners of this country, there was a strong indisposition to do any thing that might hazard their losing the patronage of government. They would, he believed, rather encounter ruin than come forward, and fairly declare the desperate condition in which landed property was, lest they might thereby interfere with the prospects of the rising generation. Now, what was the state of the gentry of England? Why, every man, whether a gentleman or a clergyman—*(laughter)*—wished to make all the males of his family gentlemen, and this could only be done by placing them in the different professions. Now, the attempt to attain that object had changed the once independent gentlemen of England, and turned them into courtiers. The next point in the Speech related to the unfavourableness of the seasons. But would that account for a fall of thirty per cent, in the price of cattle and in the value of cheese? Would it account for the fall in the price of every thing in the shop and in the warehouse? He knew that the noble duke at the head of the government entertained very singular ideas as to the situation of the country. He said that the extravagant system which prevailed during the war must be abandoned, and moderate and sober habits, he admitted, were very good. but why not extend them to all—to ministers, to sinecurists, to all who live on the taxes. *(Hear.)*

Mr. Alderman THOMPSON observed, that as ministers had themselves admitted that the country was in a deplorable situation, he would not oppose the address, but would give them time to develop their views and opinions for the purpose of removing that distress.

Sir J. SEBRIGHT was opposed to the amendment, as he made no doubt that ministers would do all in their power to relieve the country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER contended for the propriety of the expression limiting the distress to some parts of the kingdom; for Ireland, as far as agriculture was concerned, enjoyed prosperity and comfort. Even in the northern provinces of England, the distress had not been felt in an equal degree with others. The hon. baronet had been supported by the hon.

ember for Essex, and he could not forget the principle on which that support was given. He would at once say, that to entertain a proposition for altering the standard of value laid down in 1819 as the basis of our circulation, or to concur in the re-establishment of 1*l.* notes, were concessions which his Majesty's government could never be prepared to make. (*Hear.*) He felt it to be his duty therefore, to oppose the amendment.

Mr. MABERLY supported the amendment, and asserted that the distress was mainly attributable to the alterations in our monetary system, which had given three distinct currencies to England, Ireland, and Scotland. Reduction of taxation was the great remedy, and, at a fit time, he should offer a proposition for a sound paper currency, which would enable the country to carry on its transactions without injury. The very currency we now had was unsound, for it rested on the stability of the Bank of England.

Mr. O'CONNELL then rose. He began by observing that he should frequently be obliged to express his opinions to the House, and on this occasion he would endeavour to repay its indulgence by being as concise as possible. The Speech was entitled on many grounds to courtesy and respect; but when he considered the contents of it, any thing so unsatisfactory and inconsistent with a wise government could scarcely be conceived. Even in France would such a speech be endured, or from a President of America addressing the genuine representatives of the people? What did the Speech contain? Why, first of all, that foreign nations gave the strongest assurances of peace and amity. To be sure they did: they had heard this before: even when war was actually going on, there would be strong professions of a desire for peace. Then they were told that the Russian war was at an end. This was an important piece of information. He supposed they did not know that before. (*A laugh.*) Then they were told that nothing had been determined on respecting Portugal. Why not? Was the character of Don Miguel doubtful? Was it doubted that he had usurped the throne, and that he had endeavoured to cement that throne with innocent blood? (*Hear, hear.*) They were then told that there was a partial distress. Was this the fact? Was it a fact that the distress was partial? The expressions which fell from three honourable members on the other side upon this topic were curious. One said that the distress was general, the second that it was extraordinary, and the third that it was overwhelming. So this partial distress was general, extraordinary, and overwhelming. (*Hear.*) A happy discovery had been made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of some basis in the desert. In one country there was no distress; and that country—who would have thought it?—was Ireland. (*Hear.*) He (Mr. O'Connell) had recently travelled through the provinces of Leinster, Connaught, and Munster, and, on the contrary, had observed much distress. Yet the distress had, in all probability, reached Ireland less rapidly than other parts of the country, for this reason, that there was a smaller currency. He thought the state of Ireland ought to have been mentioned in his Majesty's Speech, and not introduced merely as a paranthesis by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The right honourable gentleman said the currency was to remain in it present condition, and it was satisfactory to hear such a declaration; but it was clear the right honourable gentleman could not keep his pledge without a very considerable diminution of taxation—(*hear*)—and a reduction of the public expenditure, not by millions. In fact, instead of raising 60 millions of taxes in a gold currency, as we were now doing, we must come down to 15 or 20 millions, if the system of a metallic currency were persevered in. A perseverance in that system would bring about other measures. We must have reforms in the law, and the present piebald system of equity common law of the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts (different in each) must be simplified and assimilated. He offered his humble meed of sincere thanks to the right honourable secretary for his successful attempts to break down some of the legal defects which deformed the system. But we should proceed further—banish the barbarities of special pleading, and cause all our courts to act upon one consistent and defined principle. That distress existed in many places must be admitted. What was the cause? It was to be found, not in the people, but in the misgovernment to which they had been subjected. (*Hear.*) One salutary effect of the existing distress would probably be, that it would deprive the administration of the confidence of the people. If they met in their cities and counties, and made use of a gentle and constitutional compulsion towards ministers, would yield, and a salutary reform would be the consequence. There should be an investigation of the state of the representation, with a view to render it satisfactory to the people, who, if properly represented, could not complain with justice of the measures adopted by Parliament. If the people, instead of being properly, or even partially represented, were left unrepresented—if there was a traffic in boroughs to fill up the ranks of the ministerial legions—(*hear*)—it could not be expected that the people should be satisfied. He looked forward to the existing distress with satisfaction in one point of view—it would cause the people to raise their voice aloud, and demand a radical and complete reform. He had now made a profession of his political faith. From the people he came—they had sent him thither to do the work of the people. He should support the amendment proposed by the honorable baronet, the member for Kent; and if that were lost, he wished to propose a resolution to the effect that the existence of distress being admitted and that this distress not being caused by any fault of the people, it was the first duty of the House to inquire into its causes, with a view to afford radical and satisfactory relief to all parties. (*Hear.*) He would then move (supposing this resolution to be adopted) that the House do sit from day to day until it had ascertained the causes of the public distress. (*Hear and laughter.*)

Mr. HUSKISSON said, that from what he had heard during the debate, and from his own knowledge of facts, he should support the amendment of the hon. baronet, as more correctly delineating the state of the country than the address. He thought it a material circumstance to avoid, at the present moment, creating hostile discussion between the people and their representatives. The best way to overcome difficulties was to meet them fairly. Some attributed the distress to a supposed deficiency in the currency—a proposition which he thought would be difficult to maintain, for he now saw money more abundant in this metropolis than at any former period. The fact was, there was a stagnation in several parts of our productive industry, and an overflow of capital in others. It would be difficult to reconcile the two facts of a deficient currency and a low rate of profit. There must be some irregularity of action in our condition. Circumstanced as we are, to propose to increase the currency would be similar to recommending an individual subject to too great and rapid an active of the blood, to drink a quantity of brandy. He would not support the honourable baronet's motion, if by so doing he should be thought to imply an assent to some of the doctrines urged by its supporters with relation to the currency, for it was to other means that the country must look for relief. The seconder of the address seemed to think that the reduction of the rate of interest in some of the higher denominations of the public securities would operate favourably, but it appeared to him that even that reduction was far from being an unmixed good. The amendment had been described to be a "milk and water amendment," but that rather recommended it to his support. (*Hear and laughter.*) He did not wish to enter into the large field of foreign politics, but he might observe, in passing, that he had witnessed with great regret in his Majesty's Speech, which ought to advert to all matters of general interest, an omission of all reference to war waging in another hemisphere. There was a treaty of peace and amity between this country and Mexico, and he should have thought that the attempts at a predatory warfare, inconsistant with the revival of industry in Mexico, and other states of the New Continent, were matters which required some notice. Mr. Huskisson briefly adverted to the omission of Ireland in the Speech, as affording matter of surprise after the great measure of last session, and concluded by intimating his intention to vote for the amendment.

Mr. PEEL was certainly not surprised that the right hon. gentleman should approve of "a milk and water" amendment, as he had termed it; for, judging by the votes he had uniformly given, and the doctrines he had held, an infusion of milk and water was precisely suited to the right hon. gentleman's constitution. (*Laughter.*) His (Mr. H.'s) invariable policy had been to resist all inquiry into measures, lest false expectations should be excited, and yet he was prepared to support an amendment which had that tendency. As to Ireland not being mentioned in the Speech, it had been placed on a footing of equality with the rest of the empire, and there existed no necessity for making special mention of a part of the kingdom which had no longer any thing to distinguish it from the remainder. He would say, however, that the condition of Ireland was now much better and more satisfactory than it had been previous to the last session of Parliament. Allusion had been made to the American President's message and he would take that opportunity of echoing the sentiments used by that distinguished man in relation to this country. Might all the competition between the two countries be the competition of industry, civilization, and peace! The hon. gentleman who made the allusion likewise attributed all our distresses to misgovernment, and a defect in our representative system; but, unfortunately for his hypothesis, the same distress which we complained of in England existed in America, where the representation was constructed on the basis of universal suffrage. (*Hear,*) Another gentleman complained of the policy of late governments in adding to the House of Peers; but from this charge the Duke of Wellington, who had made only one peer since he became prime minister, was free. The Speech stated the increase of exports in the last year; and it was said to be inferred from thence that our trade and commerce were in a flourishing condition. But it inferred no such thing. Was the House prepared at once, without inquiry, and without the necessary information before it, to sanction by its vote the allegation in the amendment of the hon. baronet, that distress existed throughout all parts of the country? When it learnt this important fact—that the exports of British produce during the last year had far exceeded those of any former year, the House should hesitate before it declared all the productive interests of the country to be labouring under severe depression. But it might be said, that this was no proof of the prosperity of the country, and perhaps it would be added, that all these exports were sold at a loss, and that no return was made from them. Was it to be supposed that, year after year, from the year 1819—for that was the period from which the distress was dated—was it to be imagined that, year after year, from that time, the manufacturers of this country had continued manufacturing and exporting at a positive loss? (*Hear, hear.*) No corresponding decline in our home consumption had taken place at all, to be put in contradistinction to the increase in our foreign exports. He was prepared to show, from documents in his possession, that there had not been the falling off that had been stated in the internal consumption of the country. He had been furnished with comparative statements of the amount of tons carried, and of the tonnage duties received, upon the principal canals, for a certain number of years, and the important fact which they established should be well weighed by the House before it pledged itself to the opinion of the hon. baronet, so contradictory as it was to the statement from the throne. [Mr. Peel here read a comparative statement of the dues received on the principal canals, in the several years, since 1819, to prove, by the gradual increase exhibited, that our home consumption had been augmented within that period.] As to Ireland, and the manufacturers of the City of Dublin, he never knew a year in which appeals on their behalf had not been required. No doubt distress prevailed in Ireland, and God grant that some measure might be devised to remedy it; but was there any proof before the House that the agricultural interests of Ireland were suffering under universal distress and depression? Could it be said that universal distress existed amongst the agriculturists of Scotland? The distress which did exist had originated in causes over which government had no control; and it ought to be borne in mind, that in France, and in some parts of the United States, the agricultural interests were suffering as severely as in this country. In Russia, at this moment, a proclamation had recently been issued for lowering the rate of interest, with a view to remedy the agricultural distess prevailing there therefore the causes which had operated to produce this distress were not confined to England. Although no man would, he believed, be mad enough to propose a restriction, yet it was impossible to deny that the immense importations from Ireland had the effect of depressing the agricultural interests of this country. The same argument applied to Scotland. The crown, he therefore conceived, was quite justified in entreating the House to use extreme caution before it should attempt to remedy, by legislative interference, the distress that existed. Now, with regard to the currency, after the best deliberation which ministers could give to the subject, they were determined to adhere to the presents system, being convinced that if any error had been committed in establishing that system, we should only be exposed to still greater evils than those we had suffered, by again unsettling the currency. Believing that any rash experiment with the currency would, while it might possibly give some immediate benefit, only be productive of more permanent evil than those from which we had been relieved, they had come to the determination of maintaining the present system, and exposing themselves to whatever obloquy might be attached to the course which they had resolved to pursue. (*Hear, hear.*)

Lord ALTHORP, though unwilling to give a vote that might have the appearance of joining those who opposed his Majesty's government for carrying a measure that he (Lord Althorp) strongly approved of ("No. no." from Sir Edward Knatchbull and others), felt it his duty to vote for the amendment.

Mr. WHITMORE shortly opposed it.

Lord HOWICK, while he declined voting for the address, wished to guard himself against the supposition of supporting the amendments.

Lord F. L. GOWER did not think the King's Speech was treated fairly by the amendment.

Mr. W. SMITH thought the amendment an attempt to throw censure on an administration; and this being a result he should not at all relish, he would support ministers, but not on the supposition that he should be thereby excluded from voting for every reduction and refrom.

Mr. DUNCOMBE and Mr. S. RICE supported the amendment, as expressive of sympathy with the sufferings of the people.

Mr. EWART thought the amount of the distress much exaggerated. The home consumption in one article alone had materially increased in the last year, namely, cotton.

Mr. R. PALMER said, the extent of the distress induced him to vote for the amendment.

Mr. M. FITZGERALD (Knight of Kerry) thought the opposition to the address founded on a verbal quibble.

Col. WOOD believed the distress to be great; but the expression of it in a parliamentary from was calculated to lessen the public confidence.

Mr. BROUGHAM shortly explained his reasons for the amendment to be—the partial colouring given to the distress in the Speech, and of which the amendment gave a more correct description. In thus voting, he wished to be distinctly understood, as not even indirectly binding himself to tamper with the currency, or to retrace the commercial steps which the country had taken.

The cry of "Question" becoming loud and general, the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment, 105; against it, 158—majority, 53.

The original address was then carried, and ordered to be presented in the usual way. The Marquis of Blandford was one of the tellers upon the division, and the amendment, of which he had given notice during the debate, was not put from the chair.—Adjourned soon after twelve o'clock.

FRIDAY,—FEBRUARY 5.

On the motion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, a return was ordered of the number of persons in confinement for contempt of the Court of Chancery. Mr, O'CONNELL presented several petitions against the Subletting and Vestry Acts.

Mr. S. RICE, on presenting a petition relative to India, inquired whether the letter recently published, as having been written, by Lord Ellenborough, was a genuine document? Mr. BANKES said, that a gross breach of confidence had been committed in its publication, as the letter was never intended to meet the public eye. His lordship, having kept no copy of it, could not say how far that published was correct. Mr. RICE said, that assuming the letter to be authentic, he should certainly submit a motion on the subject, because it stated the intentions of government with respect to the Charter.

Upon the regular sessional orders being read, Mr. HUME put it to the House, whether it would not be better at once to abandon that which directed the exclusion of strangers, as it was now so seldom enforced. Mr. PEEL said he was decidedly opposed to the giving up so important a privilege; on which Mr. HUME dropped the subject for the present, but intimated his intention of bringing it forward at a future time.

Lord F. OSBORNE gave notice that he would, on the Tursday following the Easter recess, move for a committee of the whole House on the Malt and Beer duties. Notice was given by Lord J. RUSSELL, that he would, on the 23d instant, move for leave to bring in a bill to empower the towns of Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds, to send representatives to Parliament.

A petition was presented against the return of Gerard Callaghan, Fsq. for Cork. To be taken into consideration on Thursday, the 25th instant.

REPORT ON THE ADDRESS.

Lord PALMERSTON observed, that having voted for the amendment which had been moved, he wished to make some observations on the address, previous to the report being brought up. His lordship then expressed his satisfaction at the determination of government to adhere to the present standard of currency, and proceeded to review the foreign policy it had pursued, as might be gathered from such information as the House was already in possession of. He hoped ministers would be able to show that they had done all they could to dissuade Turkey from entering into the disastrous contest with Russia; and that they had not cramped the energies of the Greek States by narrowing their limits, as it was most important that Greece should be enabled to protect itself should Russia turn her ambitious views towards that quarter. The question of Don Miguel's recognition should be long and well considered, for he was not yet the undisputed sovereign of Portugal. His lordship concluded by a brief condemnation of the course pursued by England between Mexico and Spain, designating it as gross partiality to permit Spain to invade Mexico from Cuba, although, whilst the armament was known to be in preparation, we would not permit an attack on Cuba by Mexico. This point, however, was not fit to be discussed that evening; but he wished to record his opinion of a system which had brought this country into disrepute abroad.

Mr. Secretary PEEL contended that the policy advocated by the noble lord would soon involve this country, and all Europe, in war. As to Turkey, she was never led to believe that England would support her cause; and both before the commencement of the contest, and at the end of the first campaign, the Porte was advised by this country to make such moderate and just concessions as would lead to peace, and avert any ill consequences. The treaty of London would in no instance be deviated from, except in favour of Greece. Mr. Peel then descanted at some length on the policy it was advisable to pursue towards Portugal, and repeated, that if we acted on the system of interference in this case, or between Spain and her colonies, it would inevitably lead to unpleasant results. To involve this country in a war of opinions respecting the fitness or unfitness of the governments with whom we were bound by treaties, would be highly improper. He should enter no further into the various topics connected with our foreign policy, the address did not pledge the House in any manner to approve of, or adopt it; and if honourable members would but suspend their opinions until the papers connected with it were before them, they would have ample opportunity of expressing their opinions on its soundness and propriety. (*Hear.*)

Mr. C. GRANT spoke at some length in support of the opinions expressed by Lord Palmerston, and said he trusted that the promised explanations would obviate any necessity for further inquiry.

Lord J. RUSSELL also censured the mode in which the foreign relations of the country had latterly been conducted. Portugal had been abandoned, after we had pledged ourselves to protect the government of the rightful sovereign. Turkey, by not being at once told that the treaty of London would be enforced at any risk, had been suffered to become a prey to Russia, or to be so crippled and weakened as to preclude the possibilty of her making any future effectual efforts in her own defence.

Sir JOSEPH YORKE gave the noble duke at the head of the government great credit for keeping them out of a war; and he begged to remind honourable gentlemen who were so fond of the "high tone" in foreign policy, that it was to that high tone that the country was indebted for its enormous debt. (*Hear.*) Now, as to the address, he begged leave to say, that he quite concurred in it, although the Speech said nothing about Ireland. Why should it? The honourable member for Clare had threatened, for some time past, to make a speech upon Ireland and what necessity was there for two? (*Laughter*) If the House and the government proceeded cautiously to administer remedies to the general distress, ministers would no longer have occasion to walk about in suits of deep mourning, with white pocket-handkerchiefs to their eyes. (*Laughter*)

Dr. LUSHINGTON complained that every year the tone of government became lower and lower with regard to the foreign relations of the country.

Mr. SADLER expressed his dissatisfaction at the way in which the difficulties of the country were alluded to in the Speech. One main cause of the distress was, that we had returned to a medium of circulation which had existed forty years ago; though we had in the mean time contracted many millions of debt, and had hired public servants in paper money, and were paying them in gold.

Mr. J. WOOD agreed, that the distress of the people was not fairly treated in the Speech. At the same time, he could not join in the opposition to ministers upon the principles which actuated a set of men who, in the event of their return to power, would not fail to involve the country in misery; men who, in the first instance, who probably set about repealing the Catholic bill; and whose second measure would doubtless be the imposition of a higher duty on the importation of foreign grain.

Mr. ATTWOOD said, it was a fallacy to attempt to argue the prosperity of the country from increased exports, for on the present system, the farther our commerce was extended the more ruinous were the consequences to those engaged in it. The honourable member then entered into a lengthened review of the exports and imports of the country for some years past; compared the wages and rents of 1792 and of 1830, with the taxation of the two periods, and enforced his well known opinions, that all the distress was attributable to the currency having been already in 1819, without proper accompanying measures. He could not give his assent to the address, because it did not take to the foot of the throne, a correct picture of the state of the country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was thankful to the hon. member, for his candid admission that the object of the opponents of the address was to alter the currency. He seemed to forget the present standard had now existed ten years, and it would create endless confusion to attempt to go back to the old system, besides involving so many thousands in the distress from which they had been rescued.

Mr. TRANT and Alderman WAITHMAN made a few remarks in opposition to the address, and the report was then brought up, and read: as it was about to be read a second time—

Mr. HUME said that it had been his intention to submit an amendment, humbly requesting his Majesty would cause measures to be taken to effect a reduction in the public expenditure but in lieu of an amendment, he would bring forward a specific motion on the subject, on the 12th instant.

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[SECOND SHEET.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1830.

Mr. MABERLY wished to explain, that the principal feature of the plan which he had hinted at yesterday, was, that the currency should be increased by an issue of small Exchequer bills, even as low as one pound, to the extent of four or five millions. It would be in the power of Parliament to limit and control this currency in every way, yet at the same time providing that it should be received in payment for taxes, and in all respects made a legal tender. Even at a moment of panic it would be able to stand the test, and would not be subject to depreciation; and it would be attended with this additional advantage, that it would save perhaps 3 or 400,000*l.* a year now expended upon the issue of a metallic currency, and dissolve all connection between the government and the Bank.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD moved, as an amendment to the address, several resolutions, attributing the calamities which have overtaken the country to the existence of close and decayed boroughs, and the facility with which monied individuals could procure seats in Parliament, which had deprived the people of their fair share in the representation; and the amendment concluded by asserting, that there was no hope that any effectual measures of salvation could or would be adopted, until the people were restored to their right of choosing the members of the house.

Mr. O'CONNELL seconded the motion.

Sir F. BURDETT expressed himself earnestly desirous of voting for such a motion as that now submitted, but the question was one of such a magnitude, that he should be unable to do it justice without further time for consideration. He was satisfied that the lower House of Parliament could no longer be said to be the Commons of England, but an assembly of representatives of peers against the spirits and genius of the constitution. (*Cheers.*) At a future occasion, if his were the only lord might depend upon his support.

Mr. PEEL thought it highly improper to press such a motion thus sudddenly upon the House.

Mr. PROTHEROE, Mr. W. SMITH, Mr. WESTERN, and Mr. E. DAVENPORT, promised the noble lord their support on another occasion, but declined giving their votes on such a hasty notice.

The House then divided, when the numbers appeared—for the amendment, 11; against it, 96; majority, 85.

The original motion was then put and agreed to, and the House adjourned to Monday.—*Atlas, Feb. 7.*

English Extracts.

THE ELLENBOROUGH LETTER.

TIMES.—JANUARY 28.

We noticed on Tuesday the fact that a meeting, on the subject of the East India monopoly, had taken place at Manchester, and had been attended by many manufacturers and merchants, of high intelligence, reputation, and property, who were unanimous in their resolutions deprecating any renewal of the charter by which the yoke of that monopoly has been imposed on the people of England. Such meetings were held in various parts of Great Britain early in the year just elapsed, and we venture to say that they will become more frequent, as well as, beyond measure, more importunate and urgent, when the season arrives for bringing before Parliament the portentous question which occasioned, and which still provokes them. It was not until at a recent date, however, that we had materials furnished to us explanatory of what had hitherto seemed the premature alarm of the commercial body, lest their rights of free trade to countries beyond the Cape, including the finest field for peaceful enterprise in the world, should be further violated by another twenty-years' monopoly, after that now afflicting them should have expired. We were, not long, ago, accidentally informed that a letter had been circulated throughout India, purporting to be transmitted by some individual in authority to another. The names of both were given in a Mahometan or Hindoo form, and the language of the writer, who talked like a very great personage indeed, was sufficiently alarming to all friends of liberty, whether civil or commercial, in India and in Great Britain. To cut short preliminaries, we publish that famous letter; and if any thing can add to the reader's surprise at its contents, it will be his finding that a literal translation of the Asiatic names affixed to it, gives that of Lord ELLENBOROUGH for the writer, and Sir JOHN MALCOLM for the party to whom it was addressed. Now Sir JOHN MALCOLM being Governor of Bombay, who some time since had quarrelled with the (falsely called, as we shall see by and by) *Supreme* Court of Justice in that presidency, and Lord ELLENBOROUGH being no less a person than President of the Board of Control, it is of manifest importance to get hold of a document which discloses the views of so very eminent a functionary, on points of such moment to every Englishman, as—first, the principles on which justice is, with the sanction of the Board of Control, to be administered to the natives of India; and secondly, the policy of that Board with regard to the renewal or non renewal of that charter which the bulk of the British nation exclaims against as a grievance calling loudly for redress. How this letter has reached our hands cannot much signify to the public. It has been sent to us with assurances of its authenticity so strong and so accredited, that we cannot withhold from them our belief.

The President of the Board of Control, then in the first place, lays it down in substance, if not in terms, that a Judge of that court, which is described as "supreme," ought to administer, not that law which results from his own learning and judgment, but such as shall be pleasing to the political ruler of the province or presidency where his tribunal happens to be placed. In characterzing the new Chief Justice DEWAR, who, from Advocate-General, was, on the recommendation of the noble President of the Board of Control, made Chief Justice over the head of Sir, J. GRANT (a judge whose law appears to have been intractable for promotion), he Chief Justice DEWAR, is panegyrized as one who appears to be "on terms of confidence with" the Governor. So, the Puisne Judge appointed to complete the Bench of Bombay, is praised for having such "right notions of *his duty*" as will "lead him "rather to support the Government" than resist it: and if, with two such guides and coadjutors, Sir J. GRANT should still be rash enough to betray symptoms of troublesome independence, why then, in the amusing language of the letter, he will be "like a wild "elephant led away between two tame ones."

How would the *late* Lord ELLENBOROUGH, we should like to ask, have stomached such notions of judicial dignity and independence as are here avowed (if the letter be genuine) by the representative of his name and honours?

But the second subject of this curious epistle is even more critically startling: for we are told therein—and the communication purports to be dated as far back as the 21st of February 1829,—that there was a chance of the India Company's charter being renewed *this year*, 1830—three years before the expiration of the former one! If this be so, it is time indeed for the friends of commercial freedom to be one and all, at their alarm posts.

THE TIMES.—FEBRUARY 6.

It will be observed that a letter, purporting to be addressed to Sir JOHN MALCOLM, and to have the signature of no less an officer than Lord ELLENBOROUGH, which letter, after it had appeared publicly in India, was first brought before the people of England by this journal, has been the subject of some strong (and we are far from thinking too strong) animadversions in the House of Commons.

Mr. SPRING RICE, who had to present a petition against the renewal of the India Company's charter, took occasion to ask whether the said epistle was genuine, and if so, whether a copy of it would be laid before the house. The answer from Mr. BANKES (Secretary or late Secretary to the Board of Control) did not deny that the letter was genuine, but alleged that it was a *private* letter, of which the noble Lord had kept *no* copy; and therefore, that it could not be produced. He added, moreover, something very like the usual twaddle about a "shameful breach of confidence," &c., through which this precious document had been made public.

Now, there are in the above sentence attributed by the reporters to Mr. BANKES, some of the most extraordinary assertions ever hazarded even by a man in office. What! a private letter!—that which relates exclusively to great public concerns,—which assigns reasons for dismissing one judge, had he lived,—for controlling another little less obnoxious,—for placing a junior functionary over him, to pinion him on one side, and for appointing the pair of tame elephants, destined to drag along the wild animal between them, by the appointment of another civilized and subservient beast, from England!—a private letter! which suggests political reasons for the performance of an imposing ceremony, and which recommends the principles which are to direct the official conduct of the Governor of Bombay, to the noble Lord a personal stranger!—which even goes so far as to intimate the vast measure of a renewal of the Charter. Where can there be a public and responsible despatch, if that above described be not one? And again, are we to be told that the writer of such a letter kept no copy by him? What, were injunctions so positive and important to be left without vouchers or records of their existence? If Sir JOHN MALCOLM had been bold enough to supersede the counsels of that epistle from the Chairman of the Board of Control, to omit the knighthood of the Judge, and on some new, though improbable inspiration of his own virtue, to respect instead of browbeating the independence of the Judges, will Mr. BANKES venture to pledge himself that there could be no were found the means of bringing forward "the private" despatch of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, as an evidence against the refractory Governor of Bombay? The thing is beyond all patience.

The true answer to Mr. BANKES we shall supply from a right hon. colleague of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, "He," Mr. PEEL, "did not "mean to say that a public officer had a "right to send letters to public functionaries, "upon public subjects, and afterwards to "screen himself from animadversion on the "plea that the letters were private." We subscribe willingly to this doctrine of Mr. PEEL, and it contains the whole case against the author of the "private" letter to Sir JOHN MALCOLM.

THE TIMES.—FEB. 12.

It must have been satisfactory to the country to find Mr. PEEL and the President of the board of control disclaiming on the part of HIS MAJESTY'S Ministers all predetermination and prepossession of every kind, with regard to the East India question. But it would doubtless have been in no degree less grateful to perceive in the accompanying act of the administration, some indisputable evidence of the sincerity with which such disavowals had been made. Two committees have been appointed,—indeed selected by the KING'S Government,—for examining into the facts connected with the commercial monopoly in the east of Asia, and reporting thereon to the Houses of Lords and Commons. We are well enough aware that the reports of these committees will not not be binding on the bodies from which they emanate, for that either house may vote directly in the teeth of its own committee. But it is nevertheless desirable that a committee of inquiry should be so framed as to produce information and reasonings upon it, of a nature to facilitate the subsequent labours of the house which appointed it, and to aid the judgement and satisfy the conscience of the Legislature, by an unbiased and enlightened use of materials adapted honestly to the illustration of important truths, and to the suggestion of equitable measures.

There are the names of many excellent men in the lists of both East India committees. In some particulars there are none more respectable than those of certain noblemen and gentlemen, who have pledged themselves, or are tiled by their position—although the ministers who appointed them have abstained from such pledges—to one class of opinions, which we need not name, on the subject of the Indian trade and charter.

Mr. ASTELL and other East India Directors gentlemen of unquestioned respectability have (to our astonishment we confess) been chosen members of the committee in the House of Commons. Instead of saying that such appointments are difficult to justify, we shall merely hint that it is not easy to understand them, except by taking for granted that among the improvements meditated for the judicial system of India, there is one, providing that every man shall henceforth be judge in his own cause! If it be a virtue in the KING'S Ministers, that they have come to the great question of the charter with minds altogether unprejudiced, it follows that every other member of Parliament must be eligible for the same office of investigation, just in proportion as he enjoys a similar exemption from bias. In that respect, therefore, we require to be informed, what are the aptitudes of a Director of the India Company, wielding its immense patronage, and identified with its interests, and nursed up in the notion that the unimpaired exietence of the charter is as necessary to mankind as a law of the universe, and ought to be no less eternal,—we beg to know in what respect or by what exception to all the rules of wisdom and justice, the Directors of the India Company are to exercise, or control, or advise the proceedings of a parliamentary committee, whose business is to prepare the nation for judging whether a monopoly, of great personal benefit to those individual gentlemen, ought or ought not to be renewed?

It is affirmed that the Directors possess a knowledge of the subject which could not be obtained from any other quarters, and that they may be valuable counsellors to their colleagues. The Directors have knowledge which would undoubtedly render them most valuable witnesses, if called upon by the Committee: so do many subordinate officers of Leadenhall-street possess much solid information. All these functionaries, as well as the Directors, are competent to answer questions, when interrogated; but their *own interest* in the result of the investigation disqualifies them from deciding what sort of questions shall be asked, or in any manner meddling with the form or course of the inquiry. It is somewhat melancholy to reflect now, even as witnesses, the most distinguished men act under the corporation spirit. Let any one take the trouble to compare the real opinions of the late Sir THOMAS MUNRO, as disclosed in his private and confidential correspondence, with the testimony delivered by that able servant of the Company before the Committee of 1813, and then ask himself whether mere knowledge of any subject apart from the consideration of its influence on the passions of an individual, is of itself to be regarded as qualifying him to direct the views of others. When Mr. ASTELL inquired—rather angrily, as it appeared to us—why *he* was not a fit person to be on the committee, he ought to have been told distinctly, *Because you are a party*, and cannot therefore be a disinterested judge. The nation is the only party by whose rights, and for whose welfare, this question ought to be determined. The India Company, on the expiration of its leasehold interest, is extinct. The question whether the tea sold at Hamburgh or in Leadenhall-street is the better and cheaper article, we conceive to be quite foolish and impertinent. A demand for the creation of a fresh monopoly, in 1833, must stand on higher ground than the assumed capacity of an old monopolist to take the British merchant's business out of his hands, thus treating him as one who is utterly incompetent, and the people of England as a nation who are not entitled to purchase their own breakfasts where they please. But, we repeat, the Committees in both houses must be wholly above suspicion of all preliminary bias, or the professions of those two Ministers who have spoken on the India question will not have administratered their full measure of satisfaction to the public.

THE TIMES.—FEB. 15.

Letters from respectable sources in India represent in strong language the bad effects resulting from the system which has been pursued by the Company with regard to the administration of justice, and to the deduction from the army of its stipulated pay and allowances. It is stated, that the purpose for which the Bombay Judges had issued their writ of *habeas corpus*, and thereby incurred the anger of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, was to enforce the production of witnesses who might have given evidence in favour of a native then under prosecution by the local Government of Bombay. But it seems hardly credible that Sir JOHN MALCOLM *could* have interposed against an authority exercised with a view to the defence of a party whom he himself was prosecuting. Such an imputation would be too dreadful to maintain: we are therefore the more anxious to know the circumstances in which a charge (if true, so disgraceful) could have originated. One point, indeed, which has not yet been resolved to our satisfaction, would furnish materials for settling the present question, so far as its *legal* merits are involved. *Had the Supreme Court jurisdiction*, or had it not, over those parties in respect of whom the writ of *habeas corpus* was issued? If the jurisdiction existed, to disturb its exercise ought to bring down impeachment on its authors. If a jurisdiction of a nature so beneficial and so salutary were even doubtful, to determine against it was an act of gross impolicy, and the Governor ought at once to be recalled. It is only in case of the Court having clearly outstepped its powers, and *usurped* a prerogative not conveyed to it by HIS MAJESTY'S commission, or by act of Parliament, that Sir JOHN MALCOLM can stand exculpated, and the promotion of Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S two "tame elephants" defended. There can, we believe, be no doubt that throughout India the authority of what are called the "Supreme English Court of Justice" for controlling and rebuking the iniquities of the Company's tribunals, is looked up to by the natives as a beneficent and protecting power, and that they fly to it on important opportunes as an unfailing sanctuary from oppression. The jurisdiction, therefore, of such Courts ought, we submit, to be strengthened and extended rather than in any manner thwarted, and their judges ought to be selected rather for a spirit of sturdy professional independence, than for that sort of "notion of their duty" which consists of complaisance towards the will of governors and the maxims of military rule.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CALCUTTA, DATED SEPT. 13.

"We are privately aware that the Privy Council, or at least a political majority, have decided in favour of Governor Malcolm against Mr. Justice Grant! But such a decision does not make law. Nothing short of a declaratory act can do that, and the Judges here, who are infinitely hurt and displeased with the result of those doings, will certainly no more regard it, than did the Bombay Court the decision of the same illustrious body respecting the now obsolete Bengal law respecting the press. Sir J. Malcolm has put the *comble* to his judicial iniquities, by his last violence---that of resisting by force the subpœnas and habeas corpus *ad testificandum*, (not *ad subjiciendum*), directed to the main and indispensable witnesses required by Madoo Sewbah, prosecuted by Government for perjury, criminally, in having sworn that affidavit last year, out of which the *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* arose, which was then resisted by Governor Malcolm on alleged grounds of political expediency wholly fictitious and unfounded. The distinction between the two writs of habeas is familiar to all lawyers, and the writ to produce a witness withheld, is not only essential absolutely to all courts and all justice, but has been habitually issued by every King's Court in India since 1774 without objection or dispute The case is infinitely aggravated by the fact that Government was prosecuting the man whose witnesses it with-held, for a crime which those witnesses were naturally the best evidence for

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either party, if not the sole efficient witnesses. It is supposed that the law advisers of Sir J. Malcolm (among whom is counted the new Chief Justice Dewar) had not wit or knowledge enough to set him right on this point of legal distinction; but since the first resistance, they are said to have taken fright and recommended submission. It is sad to see every puny whipster of a civil or military functionary taking the tone of the Bombay Governor, and insulting and impeding the King's Court. Doubtless some attempt will be made next session to have these disputes settled by a declaratory law. The friends of good government in India should be on their guard, and the integrity and independence of the King's Courts ought to be the especial object of their attention; for, with all their faults of expense and delay, they are immeasurably superior to the wretched tribunals of the Company. In them and them alone, a man is sure of being at least fully heard, and, what is not of less consequence, publicly heard. The King's Court, in short, are the only shadow of a constitutional institution which we possess,—the only bodies independent of the vast despotism which every where surrounds him. Instead of curtailing their power and influence, these should be gradually extended. To every unprejudiced Englishman here it is notorious, that men of property and knowledge among the natives fear nor dislike the King's Courts. The very reverse is the case, and how indeed should it be otherwise, for no where else are they sure of safety and protection? In all important transactions, the natives willingly covenant to subject themselves to the King's courts, who are locally exempt without such covenant. The impending insurrections and other evils with which Sir John Malcolm and other servants of the East India Company have endeavoured to alarm the English public, on the subject of extending English law, are what are vulgarly but pertinently called cock-and-bull stories, and here, at least, are treated with contempt, which they well deserve. I refer, with confidence, for their exposure to the deep and universal regret of the whole native community of Bombay, on the death of the late Chief Justice, Sir Edward West, the most inflexible and uncourteous Judge that ever sat on the Indian bench, and to the affectionate expression of their sorrow contained in their address to his successor. Never was a Judge upon worse terms with two successive governors than Sir Edward West, and yet it is jurisdiction of which he was at the head which it is now pretended that the natives of India hold in dread and abhorrence. The abhorrence in which all native functionaries hold the King's Courts arises solely from the natural hatred of absolute power towards restraints, checks, and publicity. Their very dislike is a *prima facie* evidence for concluding that these courts are eminently useful and beneficial. Let it be remembered that substantially the dispute between the Governor of Bombay and the King's Court originates in a pretension of the Company's functionaries to prevent natives who seek the protection of the English law, and seek it in rare cases of oppression only because of its costliness, from being allowed their choice of a tribunal, which, by Sir John Malcolm's own hypothesis, they would not prefer if an appeal to it were in their power. But, after all, the *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* does not lead to the discharge of a prisoner lawfully and justly dealt with by competent authority, and only to inquiry, in the first instance as to the legality of duress previously sworn to exist. The King's courts in India were first erected for the avowed purpose of over-awing and checking the despotism of the Company's servants. After between 50 and 60 years of the benefits derived from these courts, are we really again, when the tranquillity and stability of our dominion is confirmed beyond all hope or expectation, to be thrown back into the state of lawless anarchy which existed before their establishment? Those who, by misrepresentations to the Home authorities, would propose measures to impair the efficiency of and independency of the King's courts, deserve the execration of their countrymen, and are unworthy of the name of Englishmen. In a period of 57 years, there have existed but four or five cases of collision between the King's judges and Company's governors. These examples have been much insisted on, but of the subserviency of the judges to the governors we hear nothing, although this be by far the most frequent offence, and that from which the Indian community has most to apprehend."

JOHN BULL.—Feb. 15.

The affairs of Portugal will shortly come under discussion in Parliament; and it is, as we said, last Sunday, a matter of no small surprise to us to see how entirely unacquainted with the law of that country, those Lords and Gentlemen are, who propose to debate the question of Don Miguel's recognition. All of these, even the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel, while admitting the necessity of recognizing him as King *de facto*, *for convenience sake*, blink the question of his being King *de jure*. As to the convenience of the recognition, if we are to treat it, as a mere matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, we may safely say that during the last year, in one branch of trade alone this country has lost the sale of manufactures to the amount of upwards *of a million sterling*; but, if as it ought to be, the question is to be approached boldly upon political grounds, and with a view to justice, everything is in favour of the right of Don Miguel to the Throne.

There are several works which Noble Lords and Honourable Gentlemen might read advantageously, before entering upon this topic. One, called "Portugal; or, Who is the Lawful Successor to the Throne?" and the other, "A Letter to Sir J. Mackintosh," in which will be found collected all the authorities which have been over and over again cited in proof of the justice of Don Miguel's claim to the Throne.

It is singular enough, that although the prejudice goes against the particular law made in Portugal for the royal succession, in favour of the right of the eldest son, that the common law of Portugal does not recognise the claim of the first born to the estates of his father; in ordinary cases they divided amongst the sons generally, and where it is otherwise, a special law is made for the purpose. In the law made to regulate the succession to the Throne, it is stated that the eldest son should go forth to the foreign country to govern, and the second remain in Portugal, to be there recognized and acknowledged.

But those who oppose this law in favour of Donna Maria say, that in case of the marriage of the eldest brother, and of his having issue, then his heir (as King of Portugal), should ascend the Throne. Now, the law of Portugal asserts that none but a Portuguese shall sit on the Throne, The Princess Donna Maria is not a Portuguese born, although she was born in the Brazils, at a time when they were under the domination and formed part of the domain of Portugal.

If, however, as it is insisted upon by her advocates, the Princess is a Portuguese born because she was born in the Brazils while under the dominion of Portugal, she decidedly lost her rights when her father formally renounced Portugal, and became himself a Brazillian. The separation of the Empire of Brazil from the Kingdom of Portugal, was effected with the greatest ceremony, and with the most striking formalities, and the Emperor Don Pedro announced himself a Brazilian to all intents and purposes. By every law of naturalization *we* know of, the children follow the decision of the father; and, on the moment of Don Pedro's naturalization as a Brazilian, the little Princess—at all events an alien to Portugal, as far as the fact of birth—became a Brazilian too. That she was so called, and so considered, no one can doubt, no one can defy.

But on whatever grounds Don Miguel is to be recognized, if Ministers prefer half measures to whole ones, and think expediency a better plan than justice, the recognition should be speedily accomplished, because at present the admitted and tolerated not to say acknowledged Regency, actually established in this very metropolis, is doing all imaginable mischief towards the very interests, our Ministers avow their intention of supporting. The idle talk about an expedition against Portugal from Brazil, is too laughable to require notice; indeed if it were not, our own inability to be drawn into a war (however trifling in character, and short in duration) would add to the necessity, for putting Portugal at rest as far as her internal policy is concerned. America, who has recognized Don Miguel, and whose Minister speaks of him in the highest terms, will not be unserviceable in aiding his cause in Brazil, where with her ships and forces very near at hand she may strike a blow of the highest importance. Don Pedro wants all the strength he has, at home. The loan talked of is not negociated, but the Regency are again at work to get one up in London. Why, then do we talk of neutrality, and steering clear of the political part of the question while we avail ourselves of whatever advantage our commercial treatise with Portugal give us, and yet sanction the existence of a knot of men who, whatever their views or principles may be, are neither more nor less than subjects in active rebellion against their Monarch.

As to the high-flown histories of Terceira, a pamphlet has been published by Richardson, at the Royal Exchange, which gives a clear account of the events there, which may not be an unserviceable addition to the little collection which we recommend to the perusal of Members of Parliament, who would like to decide upon such a question according to the views of justice, as well as those of mere expediency.

Not Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S mode of taming Elephants.

"It is very easy to tame the elephant. As he is the strongest and most rational of animals, he is more serviceable than any of them; but he seems to feel his servile condition, for he never couples or generates in a domestic state.

"As soon as he perceives himself shut up, his ardour vanishes, and when he discovers the hunters, he becomes furious; they throw at him ropes with a running knot to stop him; they fetter his legs and his trunk, they bring two or three tame elephants, led by dexterous men, and try to tie them with the wild elephant, and at last, by dint of dexterity, strength, terror, and caresses, they succeed in taming him in a few days.

"The elephant once tamed, becomes the most tractable and the most submissive of all animals; he conceives an affection for his leader, he caresses him, and seems to guess whatever can please him: in a little time he understands the signs, and even the expression of sounds; he distinguishes the tone of command, that of anger or good-nature, and acts accordingly; he never mistakes the words of his master; he receives his orders with attention, executes them with prudence and eagerness, without precipitation; for his motions are always measured, and his character seems to participate of the gravity of his body; he is easily taught to bend the knee to assist those who will ride on his back; he caresses his friends with his trunk, and salutes with it the persons he is directed to take notice of: he makes use of it to lift burdens, and helps to load himself; he has no aversion to being clothed, and seems to delight in a golden harness or magnificent trappings; he is easily put to the traces of carts, and draws ships upon occasion: he draws evenly, without stopping, or any marks of dislike, provided he is not insulted by unseasonable correction, and provided his driver seems to be thankful for the spontaneous exertion of his strength. His leader is mounted on his neck, and makes use of an iron rod crooked at the end, with which he strikes him gently on the head to make him turn or increase his pace; but often a word is sufficient, especially, if he has had time to make himself well acquainted with his leader, and has a confidence in him; his attachment is sometimes so strong, and so lasting, and his affection so great, that commonly he refuses to serve under any other person, and he is known to have died of grief for having in anger killed his governor."—*Buffon's Natural History.*

EAST INDIA QUESTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

In reference to Lord Ellenborough's famous letter to Sir John Malcolm, his Lordship himself, in the House of Peers, and Mr. George Bankes, in the Commons, endeavoured to show that there was a material distinction, when speaking of the Company's charter, between the words "renew" and "review." In an indistinct manuscript the one might easily be taken for the other, but the context of the passage puts it beyond all doubt that the renewal and not the review of the charter was the sense intended to be conveyed by his Lordship. His Lordship was speaking of the probable necessity of a declaratory enactment to amend the law on which the Bombay judges claimed an extension of their jurisdiction, and said, that if the law officers of the Crown should deem such enactment necessary, it might be passed next year, when "we may not impossibly *renew* the charter" of the East India Company. It is obvious that a review of the charter, or, in other words, the inquiry intended at the time into the Company's affairs, would afford no occasion for passing the declaratory enactment which was contemplated. This explanation, indeed, is almost superfluous, for, as far as the House of Commons at least was concerned, Mr. Bankes's explanation excited nothing but laughter and ridicule. The opinion entertained in India of Lord Ellenborough's letter may be gathered from the Indian names imposed upon the great men in the version published in the Indian papers. The President of the Board of Control is designated by a name which may be idiomatically translated "Johnny from town," and the new Chief Justice's title, which in the country would be translated "Lord Twopenny," is derived from the humblest coin of Indian currency—a cowrie shell,

The Committee on East India affairs in the Commons consists of three-and thirty individuals, of whom six are functionaries of the Government, three of them Directors of the East India Company, with a patronage worth 25,000*l* a year to defend; two of them are West India proprietors, who cannot be supposed especially propitious to the promotion of East Indian industry, one of these two being Chairman of the West Indian Association; two of them are members for the City of London, and directors of another great monopoly, both the individuals being known to be hostile to the extension of the Indian trade; four are city merchants, one of these partner of a late director of the East India Company; three are country gentlemen, two of whom are eminently hostile to free trade in every shape and modification. Among the members of the committee who are favourable to the monopoly, are two lawyers, whose services in the cross-examination of witnesses cannot be supposed to be useless to the Company, especially when there are no gentlemen of the legal profession on the other side. One of these is a director, who had resided in India, and was the Company's advocate: and the other is the author of an octavo volume, containing a long and laboured defence, or eulogy, upon the East India Company, while but two years ago he made a long speech in Parliament of the same tenour. Another gentleman is put upon the committee, as stated in the house, because "he wrote a pamphlet in favour of the East India Company." Eleven members remain, including ambiguous ones, to defend the cause of the free traders, and one of these however great his talents, will be unable, from ill health, to attend, so that the friends of a free commerce are reduced to less than one third of the whole committee; for after the volunteer eulogy of Mr. Peel upon the Company at the very moment that he pretended to deprecate rash discussion, and especially Lord Ellenborough's speech, remarkable for its intemperance and inaccuracies, it is impossible to suppose the public functionaries neutral.—*Times, Feb.* 14.

CONSISTORY COURT.—Saturday.

Lord Ellenborough v. Lady Ellenborough.—This was a suit for a divorce, promoted by Edward Lord Ellenborough, against Jane Elizabeth Baroness Ellenborough. The case has been in progress through this Court since the commencement of Michaelmas Term, but all the proceedings were carried on by consent, and no argument having taken place in open Court, none of the facts were allowed to transpire. An allegation was given in by Mr. Dyke, as Proctor on the part of Lord Ellenborough, during Michaelmas Term, and being admitted without opposition, witnesses were examined in support of it, previous to the close of that Term. An allegation was also asserted by Mr. Fox, her Ladyship's Proctor, and admitted during the present Term, without opposition. The case now came on for final hearing and judgment.

Dr. Dodson said, that he appeared on behalf of Lord Ellenborough, who promoted this suit against Lady Ellenborough on the ground of adultery. The libel given in on the part of his Lordship consisted of twenty-two articles, upon which thirteen witnesses were examined, all going to prove the alleged adultery of the wife. The parties in the cause were married on the 15th September, 1824, which was proved by the Hon. E. Law, his Lordship's brother who was present at the marriage. The Learned Advocate was proceeding further to open the case, when—

The King's Advocate (Sir H. Jenner) rose, and stated that he was engaged in this case for the Lady Ellenborough, and having looked through all the papers introduced into the case, and the evidence of the witnesses, he had come to the conclusion that he could offer no effectual resistance to the prayer of Lord Ellenborough. Under these circumstances, he felt it unnecessary to trouble the Court with any observations, and his Learned Friend Dr. Dodson would not, probably, think fit to enter into any further statement.

Dr. Lushington said, that he had read all the papers in the cause, and the depositions of the witnesses. As the Council for Lady Ellenborough did not think it necessary to offer any opposition to the suit, it was quite unnecessary for the Court to go over the circumstances. The adultery was most clearly proved against the wife, and as things appeared in the cause to disentitle Lord Ellenborough to the relief which this Court could afford him, the Court had only to pronounce that the case was satisfactorily established on the part of the husband, and that he was entitled to the divorce for which he prayed.

The name of the party with whom Lady Ellenborough was alleged to have committed adultery, and the place and time when it was committed, were not stated by the Counsel, nor any of the other facts of the case.

[From a correspondent.]

As soon as the sentence of separation between Lord Ellenborough and his Lady was pronounced in the Consistorial Court, proceedings were immediately adopted to carry the cause to the House of Lords, where it is fully expected that the Divorce Bill will pass without the least interruption from the Learned Civilians engaged on behalf of her Ladyship. The document signed by Dr. Lushington for the separation was, on the sentence being given forwarded to the proper officer at the House of Lords.

As the evidence on the promoter of the cause was not gone into, on account of assurance made by the King's Advocate that no opposition would be offered, the details of the facts exhibited in the libel were not stated in Court. Lady Ellenborough is the daughter of Admiral Digby, and up to the period when Lord Ellenborough was informed of his wife's conduct, evinced great affection for his Lordship. Prince Schwartzenburg, the party alleged to have been guilty of adultery with Lady Ellenborough, it will be remembered, was in the suite of Prince Esterhazy last summer, and visited, with his master, at Lord Ellenborough's. On these occasions it is believed, the intimacy was commenced between the Prince and Lady Ellenborough, which was carried on for a short time, his Lordship being wholly ignorant of the transaction. On the day his Lordship was informed of the fact, Lady Ellenborough met him, on his return home, with every apparent affection, but was soon informed by his Lordship of what he had heard; and shortly afterwards her Ladyship proceeded in the carriage to her mother's residence, and steps were taken by his Lordship to obtain the necessary relief. The evidence of the witnesses, in proof, of the articles contained in the libel, goes to the full proof of the offence with the party alluded to and who, as soon as, Prince Esterhazy learned the fact, was dismissed from all connexion with the Embassy from Austria. The greatest difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the evidence to render the case full and complete, the witnesses having been disturbed in various places. There are seventeen witnesses in the whole, though but thirteen are alluded to in the proceedings of the Consistorial Court. The evidence produced is stated to be unique of the kind. Soon after the information had been given to his Lordship by two friends, of the conduct of Lady Ellenborough, and after Prince Schwartzenburgh had left the country, Lady Ellenborough also proceeded to the Continent, taking her passage in the Earl of Liverpool steam packet, to Ostend. She was joined not long afterwards by Prince Schwartzenburg. An expectation was at first entertained that her Ladyship, would have defended the cause, in the hope of having alimony (1,000*l*. a year, it is understand) continued. The proceedings in the Consistory Court this morning, however, did not occupy more than five minutes, and although the whole of the witnesses are retained, should the House of Lords demand their examination in addition to the documentary evidence which will be laid before it, it is not expected that one will be called. At the west end of the town the cause has been the subject of much conversation.—*The Morning Chronicle, Feb.* 22.

An experiment is to be very shortly tried at Woolwich, to fire ship-guns by percussion, on a plan submited by an officer of the Royal Navy, at resident in Hampshire.

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